

of pipeline that must be replaced to meet current standards.

Amount: \$500,000.

Requesting Member: Congressman JERRY LEWIS.

Project Name: The City of Calimesa for Storm Drain Improvements

Account: EPA, State and Tribal Assistance Grants

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: City of Calimesa

Description of Request: The funding provided would be used by the city to manage storm flows that currently flow in natural channels that degrade water quality and disrupt traffic endangering individuals and property. The City in conjunction with Riverside County will improve the channel and form what will be the backbone for a citywide drain system.

Amount: \$500,000.

#### EARMARK DECLARATION

#### HON. TIM MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 23, 2009*

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 2647, The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2010:

Requesting Member: Congressman TIM MURPHY (PA-18)

Bill Number: H.R. 2647, The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2010

Account: RDA

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: PPG Industries

Address of Requesting Entity: 4325 Rosanna Drive; Allison Park, PA 15101

Description of Request: Nanotechnology for Potable Water and Waste Treatment—PPG Industries proposes to use its nanotechnology for water filtration technologies. One such technology applicable to water filtration is nano-fiber mats which may be produced in high volumes through an electromechanical spinning technique developed by PPG. These nano-fiber mats can be functionalized to sequester water contaminants quickly and efficiently. Additionally, fiberglass can be modified with nano-materials and then films to mitigate waterborne contaminants. The program will address both conventional water treatment and water security needs in a military field environment and the public sector.

Amount: \$2,000,000

Budget Breakdown: 80 percent of the funding will be used for Research and Development and 20 percent for procuring materials and testing.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF KATHERINE DUNHAM ON THIS, HER CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 23, 2009*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to praise the glorious accomplishments of a

true American heroine, Katherine Mary Dunham, who made a place for herself and others at a racially turbulent and unwelcoming time in American history. Katherine Mary Dunham graced the earth with her superior intellect, artistic poise, and philanthropic heart in a lifelong initiative to make better the lives of African-Americans in a time ill-intended to suit such ambition by a Black woman. A manifestation of the American dream at a time when life was often nightmarish for Blacks in America, Katherine Dunham began crafting a life of superior skill and ability at an early age. A published poet by the age of 12, Dunham would pursue writing, the Humanities, and artistry until the age of 96 when she passed. As a student at the prestigious University of Chicago, Dunham studied rigorously as a pioneer in ethnic choreography, which led her to create the discipline of dance anthropology. As she progressed, Dunham became known for her tenacity, bringing to the predominantly European dance stage African and Caribbean dance forms in an ethnic and sensual way. Les Ballet Negre, the first black ballet company in the United States, came to be known as the Katherine Dunham Dance Company, through which dancers toured more than 60 countries on 6 continents between the 1940s and 1960s. Beyond her own personal creative achievements, Katherine Dunham won unprecedented recognition and became the first woman of color to hold the most prestigious positions in dance. Dunham was a dancer, choreographer, and director on Broadway, and the first Black choreographer at the Metropolitan Opera.

In addition to her artistic achievements, Katherine Dunham was an activist with an appetite for the attainment of social justice. In 1967, Katherine Dunham established the Performing Arts Training Center in East St. Louis, Illinois, followed by the Katherine Dunham Centers for Arts and Humanities in 1969, and the Katherine Dunham Museum and Children's Workshop in 1977. Each of these thoughtful, community-center initiatives brought artistic opportunity to less fortunate Black children.

The recipient of 10 honorary doctorates, this famed artist, activist, teacher, and dancer defied historical limitations through her accomplishments in academia and the arts. A conversationalist in Creole, French, Spanish, and Swahili, her dance techniques also spoke a language that propelled her into an international audience that understood and embraced the language her body spoke.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE PROSTATE CANCER MEDICAID COVERAGE ACT OF 2009

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 23, 2009*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today I introduce a bill to allow treatment using Medicaid funds for men who are diagnosed with prostate cancer. This bill mirrors the measure that Congress enacted in 1999 to help low-income women who would otherwise not qualify for Medicaid, despite being diagnosed with breast cancer or cervical cancer. Congress found that women responded in large numbers

to efforts by government and others to encourage early diagnosis using mammography after the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act was enacted in 1990. However, in 1999 Congress recognized that, because the screening did not provide coverage of treatment for women above the poverty level, the screening legislation had the tragic but unintended consequence of informing these women of a serious disease that demanded immediate treatment but leaving them without the means to seek that treatment. Later, Congress amended Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for the women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

In today's bill, I have endeavored to provide the same relief for men. This bill allows men, earning up to 250% of the poverty level, who are diagnosed with prostate cancer through a federal screening program for prostate cancer, to qualify for treatment using Medicaid funds. The program would target men who are low-income, uninsured or underinsured who, nevertheless, do not qualify for Medicaid.

Prostate cancer outranks breast cancer as the second most common occurring cancer in the U.S. and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. However, diagnosing this cancer is often less expensive, and unlike breast cancer, often does not require immediate treatment. Prostate cancer treatment does not require invasive surgery in many instances. Many prostate cases can be diagnosed with a simple Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test unlike the more costly high technology mammography machines used to detect breast cancer. Many men are advised to wait and watch for the development of the disease before seeking treatment.

However the rate of cancer deaths coupled with available treatment is strong evidence that many lives could be saved at considerably less expense if early detection and treatment were more available. Although race is a factor, every man over the age of 50 is at risk of developing prostate cancer and should be screened. Veterans that have been exposed to Agent Orange also have a higher risk of developing prostate cancer. Many doctors recommend yearly screening for men over age 50, and some advise men who are at a higher risk for prostate cancer to begin screening at age 40 or 45. Many Black men are at the highest risk of prostate cancer—it tends to start at younger ages and grows faster than in men of other races. Currently, Medicare provides coverage for an annual PSA test for all men age 50 and older, but many still do not fall within existing requirements to receive Medicaid.

This bill is especially necessary in today's tough economic climate where more and more men are becoming unemployed and falling below the poverty line. We cannot expect them to get screened for a disease that they cannot afford to treat. We must act on the lesson we learned from the 1999 passage of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act and fund treatment for this cancer.

I urge my colleagues to join me in establishing this program guaranteeing treatment for men diagnosed with prostate cancer. It will meet an immediate and pressing need in communities across the country, and across racial and class lines.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.